

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 10.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1849.

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## GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One square, (12 lines or less) One Dollar  
for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent  
insertion.  
Liberal deductions made to Merchants and  
others who advertise by the year.

JOBS PRINTING.  
Of every description, executed with neatness  
and despatch, on reasonable terms.  
JUSTICES' PLANS and BLANK DEEDS,  
Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand,  
and for sale low.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.  
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure  
Advertisements, receive Subscriptions,  
and make Collections for the TIMES, at his of-  
fices in the following cities:  
PHILADELPHIA—North-West Corner Third  
and Chestnut streets.  
BALTIMORE—South-East Corner of Balti-  
more and Calvert streets.  
NEW YORK—Tribune Buildings.  
BOSTON—No. 5, State street.  
PAYETTE—Andrew J. Herndon.  
HUNTSVILLE—Wm. D. Malone.  
BLOOMINGTON—Thomas G. Sharp.

B. H. SMITH,  
Attorney at Law,  
TRENTON, GRUNDY CO. MO.  
WILL promptly attend to all business,  
entrusted to his care, in the Courts of  
the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. no13.

## NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers are now receiving and  
opening at their Drug Store, corner of Market  
and First streets, in Glasgow, a general as-  
sortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and  
Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy and Shaving  
Soaps, direct from St. Louis and Philadelphia.  
We return our thanks to our friends and  
the public generally for their liberal patronage  
the last year, and hope by strict attention to  
business, to have a continuance of the same.  
Physicians orders put up neat and with dis-  
patch all articles sold by us warranted.

Our stock consists in part of the following  
articles, viz:  
Sulphate and acetate of Croton Oil  
Morphine White and Red Lead  
Quinine Blistering Ointment  
Potash, Iodid. " Tissue  
Calomel " " "  
Blue Mass Ipecac  
Rheubarb, Pulverized Epsom Salts  
and Root. Chamomile Flowers  
Camphor Bi Carb Soda  
Opium, Gum and Pul- Cream Tartar  
verized Acid Tartaric  
Tartar Emetic " Acetic  
Gum Arabic " Muriatic  
" Aloes Elixir Vitriol  
" Assafetida Carb Magnesia  
Castor, Olive, Linseed, Calcedine

PATENT MEDICINES  
Sappington's Brandreth's, Moffat's Price's  
and Sugar Coated Pills; Osgood's Cholagogue,  
Swaine's and Wister's Balsam Wild Cherry.  
A pure article of Madeira Wine and Cognac  
Brandy for medicinal purposes only, in  
short we have every article usually called for  
in our line.

DIGGES & HORSLEY.

CHEESE.—A very fine fresh article, for  
sale by BOON, TALBOT & SMITH.  
Payette, June 21, 1849.

## J. & A. ARNOT'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their  
friends and the public generally, that  
they have just returned from St. Louis with  
a new lot of superior CARRIAGES and BUG-  
GIES, which, in addition to their former as-  
sortment, will enable them, at all times, to  
supply persons who may want conveyances,  
either on business or pleasure. They also  
have a very superior new OMNIBUS, of elegant  
finish, capable of carrying sixteen per-  
sons, with ease and comfort.

They will at all times be in readiness to  
attend on funeral occasions, pleasure parties,  
or will convey persons and families to and  
from this place, at the shortest warning.  
Thankful for past favors, they solicit a  
continuance of that patronage heretofore so  
generously bestowed, and will spare no pains  
or expense to render comfortable and give  
satisfaction to all who will favor them with a  
call.  
Glasgow, May 24, 1849.

## Rio Coffee.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee, just re-  
ceived and for sale by  
J. D. PERRY.

## Shingles for Sale.

THE undersigned will have constantly on  
hand any quantity of Morrison's Shingles,  
per pack, put up in Eastern style, war-  
ranted to measure half a square to the pack,  
and each shingle to run its full length. De-  
livered either in Glasgow, Monticello or Old  
Jefferson. Apply to Barton & Bro's, Glas-  
gow, John H. Grove, Old Jefferson, or the un-  
dersigned at Monticello.  
WILLIAM C. WOODSON.  
August 16, 1849.—24—4m.

Charles & Blow,  
Wholesale Dealers and Importers of  
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, GLASS-  
WARE, &c.—AND AGENT FOR  
MISSOURI WHITE LEAD WORKS,  
Washington Avenue, Opposite American Fur  
Company, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscribers have received their Fall  
importations, which have been selected  
with great care, to which the attention of  
Merchants, Physicians and Dealers is respec-  
tfully invited.

Prices current furnished when requested.  
St. Louis, August 30, 1849.—1—tm

FLOUR—50 Bbls. St. Louis, just received  
and for sale by  
J. D. PERRY.

## FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The People—The Mines—Sickness—  
Mode of Living—Conveyances and  
the Latest News from Panama and  
the Coast.

## Both sides of the Picture.

### THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

The New York Express by yester-  
day's mail, furnished us with additional  
news from the emigrating parties by  
way of the Plains:

Capt. Goodyear's party had arrived  
out in 67 traveling days from St. Jo-  
seph, on the Missouri river. It was  
believed that the wagon trains would  
suffer severely. A small party had also  
arrived via the Salt Lakes, and these  
represent the Mormon settlement in a  
most flourishing condition, with the  
prospect of a glorious harvest in every  
branch of agriculture save Corn. The  
Mormons are very kind to the emigrants  
who pass through their domain. Needy  
emigrants are furnished without reward  
with provisions and fresh cattle, accom-  
panied with the hospitalities of the  
good Samaritans.

The party which came in by way of  
the Salt Lake states that not ten wagons  
of the whole caravan will ever cross the  
mountains. Full one half of the whole  
number are abandoned already, and the  
animals used to pack in provisions suf-  
ficient to sustain life. For one hundred  
miles after the Salt Lake party reached  
Mary's river, not a spear of grass could  
be found to sustain the cattle, and thou-  
sands perished before reaching the sink.

Few or none of the emigrants had  
died from want of food, but their suf-  
ferings from want of water had been  
intense. In many places on the deserts  
parties were compelled to bury them-  
selves in sand up to their necks and  
await the return of their friends  
who were off in search of water. But  
none have died, and most of the parties  
after abandoning everything but pro-  
visions, would reach Sacramento city.

Capt. Goodyear's party (by the Mis-  
souri route) thinks that the first wagon  
train will enter the valley of the Sacra-  
mento by the 15th of July.

### THE DIGGINGS.

One of the correspondents writes  
from the gold diggings at Tulwallamy:  
Do not advise even a dog to come to  
California. The entire Northern por-  
tion of Upper California is inferior to  
New England in every respect, while  
the Southern half of the same territory,  
is baked and burned by a scorching,  
scorching sun for nine months of the  
year, without rain or dews, and deluged  
during the other three. The same writer  
says: Flour sells here at 50 cents per  
pound; beans 87 1-2 do. sugar, coffee,  
&c., in proportion. Pilot bread is  
worth 75 cents; mess pork 75 cents; po-  
tatoes 50 cts, and parched corn, ground  
43 cents per pound. A bottle of pickled  
beans, cucumbers or onions, brings \$5,  
and saleratus is very scarce at \$20 per  
pound. We find it a saving of 600 per  
cent. to buy provisions at Stockton and  
transport them hither at an expense of  
\$12 per hundred.

Not a wrinkle is to be seen upon the  
heaven's front from February to De-  
cember while old Sol smiles his severest.  
my neck, arms, hands, ankles and feet  
are blistered. I am working upon the  
sharp slate rocks, which are burning  
hot at midday, without shoes, sometimes  
raining perspiration, and, after an hour  
or two of canal-digging labor with the  
pick and shovel, jumping into the water  
singing hot for the purpose of "panning  
out," with a thermometer ranging from  
one hundred upward. Ought intelli-  
gent, foreranked farmers be induced to  
leave their comfortable homes and bring  
their families to a land however rich in  
mineral wealth, where Indians positive-  
ly cannot live?

The harvest of gold will be gathered  
in two years, and the gleanings will be  
poor indeed. After that, woe unto him  
whose cupidity or stupidity brings him  
hither.

### LIFE AND SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

At San Francisco prices of every  
article were greatly reduced, it is said,  
and everything had fallen off. The  
California's stores on her last voyage  
were bought cheaper of ships in the  
harbor than were her stores in New  
York on her voyage out. Salaries were

reduced and clerks could be hired about  
as cheap as in New York, excepting the  
better class of bookkeepers.

A large number of young men had re-  
turned from the mines, unable to endure  
the toil necessary to procure gold, and  
this had produced this glut of clerks.—  
Meanwhile labor, however, was still  
high, \$6 per day, carpenters get from  
\$10 to \$12.

The South Carolina was ready to sail  
for New York, and the Sea Queen was  
taking in some ballast for the same des-  
tination. Sailor's wages were \$120 to  
\$150 per month; firemen, \$150. Sailors  
were plenty at these rates, and the  
steamer's had no difficulty in getting  
away regularly. There have been sev-  
eral arrivals of coal vessels at San Fran-  
cisco for account of the steamboat com-  
pany, and the supply was ample.

Cape Horn vessels are arriving by  
dozens, but their cargoes pass off  
quietly under the hammer, and nobody  
notices it, except some ruined owner  
who may happen to be on board.

Men should not attempt gold digging  
in California who have not been used  
to the hardest kind of service at home.

But few of the men save what they  
make. Gambling is carried on to an  
enormous extent in San Francisco. A  
few days before the California left, one  
hundred thousand dollars in dust and  
Spanish ounces changed hands at a  
Monte bank on the turn of a single card.  
A notorious New York gambler, who  
keeps a bank, was broken the night  
before the California sailed, having lost  
\$10,000 at Euchre, at \$500 a game.

In San Francisco a new frame build-  
ing has been erected on the lot oppo-  
site the Parker house to be used as a  
drinking and sporting house, and the  
rent of which is to \$8,000 per month,  
or \$200 per day.

Among the enterprises of the town is  
a large theatre, about being erected  
by Wm. A. Buffman, Esq.

A frame building belonging to Messrs.  
Ross, Benton, & Co., 25 by 48 feet, ren-  
ted for \$14,000 per annum. A tent  
near Parker's Hotel rents for \$1000 a  
day. A gambling shop sold for \$40,000  
cash. Parker's Hotel brings altogether  
exchange offices, grog shops, gambling  
shops, &c., over \$500,000 per annum.  
Labor \$16 to \$25 per day. Carting  
\$3 to \$5 per load.

A letter from Sacramento city says:  
The most of those who are now in  
California, will do well if they work to  
the top of their energies, and can avoid  
sickness. But disease will come and an  
ounce of gold goes with every pound of  
flesh. The best course (and the major-  
ity pursue it) is to be content with small  
gains, work moderately in this enfee-  
bling climate, and get home as soon as  
possible, with just enough to pay their  
passage and barely compensate them for  
the hardship they undergo. This is  
the land for hard hands and hard stom-  
achs. "None need apply without these  
qualifications."

### LIFE AT THE MINES.

We will venture to affirm that the  
standard of morals at the mines is much  
higher than in any town in the States  
south of Boston. We speak from knowl-  
edge of the mines tributary to the Sacra-  
mento; of those on the San Joaquin  
we learn that quite the reverse exists;  
but on the branches of the Sacramento  
every man's rights are scrupulously re-  
spected. Very seldom you meet with a  
drunken man, less often with gambling  
or quarreling.—Placer Times.

Several letters from California rep-  
resent the mines as the most orderly  
places in the country.

You rise at 4 o'clock, swallow a has-  
ty bit or two, leap into your 'hole' and  
delve to 11 o'clock. The sun pours  
down most scorchingly—the high per-  
pendicular rocks on each side reflect  
the heat and make it doubly overpow-  
ering—and all breezeless as the grave.—  
The feeblest one in the company rocks  
the machine, the strongest digs in the  
hole, and the other carries the earth.—  
At last you retire for the forenoon, to  
scorch over cooking the dinner and all  
panning in the shade till 3 or 4 o'clock.  
If you have made anything in the morn-  
ing, this is the time to "blow gold" from  
the fine black sand in which the final  
washing leaves it. Then, until dark,  
work is pushed. Add to this fact that

digging for gold is most severe, weak-  
ening labor, and you will not wonder  
that a half of all the emigrants leave the  
mines within the first week.

This is mining life. Sunday of course  
is a day of rest. Then clothes are  
washed, visits exchanged, books read,  
and all public business transacted.

The yield of gold is entirely over-  
estimated. Nearly all must wash over  
again and again last year's earth, and  
obtain only the shadow of last year's  
virgin substance. In two or three year's  
profit can be obtained only by scientific  
machinery, and enormous outlay of  
capital. Gold will always be found,  
and not as now by the man who starts  
with merely his bare hands and a stout  
heart.

### SACRAMENTO CITY.

Is represented as a much more quiet  
place than San Francisco, and quite as  
busy. It is the old California Embar-  
cadero, Americanized into Sacramento  
City. In the two weeks one was absent  
from Sacramento City, it had doubled  
its size, and the emigration from San  
Francisco up, and the mines down, in-  
creased this ratio in almost geometrical  
proportion. At this moment there are  
no less than ten thousand men there, and  
not a single house to sleep in. At the  
mines we hear sometimes of a lucky  
man in a rich "lead" who is making a  
fortune, but the general cry is "What  
fools we all were, to leave comfortable  
homes for this corner of h—"

The man who can and will work hard, aver-  
ages from half an ounce to an ounce  
daily, and will soon quadruple that  
amount. His board, if he cooks for  
himself, costs nearly \$2 per diem.

### THE SCIENCE OF MINING.

The mines of California have baffled  
all science, and rendered the application  
of philosophy, entirely nugatory. Bone  
and sinew, philosophy, with a sprinkling  
of good luck, can alone render success  
certain. We have met with many geol-  
ogists and practical scientific men in the  
mines, and have invariably seen them  
beaten by unskilled men, soldiers and  
sailors and all the like. The simple  
secrets that gold has been thrown about  
promiscuously by volcanic power, and  
distributed along the margin of streams  
and it is the hard working and lucky  
men who restore it.—Placer Times.

### EFFECT OF EXPELLING FOREIGNERS.

Encouraged by Gen. Smith's Procla-  
mation, from Panama, the American  
have expelled most injudiciously, all  
foreigners from the mines. Vessels  
bound down the coast are filled with  
Mexican, Peruvian, and Chilean emi-  
grants returning home. The country  
is thus deprived of the only available  
cheap labor within reach, until the yield  
of the mines shall have fallen off fifty  
per cent. Gen. Riley, with good sense  
and humanity, has gone to the southern  
mines with a view to protect such for-  
eigners, still there as may decide to ap-  
ply for letters of naturalization.

### NO REGULAR MAIL TO OREGON.

California has put Oregon so entirely  
in the shade, that it is quite impossible  
to get intelligence from that older and  
better country, towards which we were  
wont to hold such intimate and friend-  
ly relations.

### A letter from the Pacific says:

The mail is brought regularly only to  
San Francisco, and the steamers, instead  
of conveying it up to Astoria, are en-  
gaged in the more profitable employ-  
ment of conveying passengers from  
Panama. The mail, in the meantime,  
is either not sent to Astoria at all, or if  
so, is sent up irregularly by some trans-  
ient vessel, and at the cost of a few  
dollars, for doing that imperfectly for  
which the contractors receive many  
thousands. A large Oregon mail, con-  
taining much official matter had accu-  
mulated in the Post Office at San Fran-  
cisco at the time of the arrival there on  
the 18th of July.

The Government should remedy this  
inconvenience and disappointment as  
speedily as possible.

### IMMIGRATION VIA PANAMA.

The number of passengers that has  
sailed from Panama, from January 1 to  
July 31, according to the official report  
of this government, is set down at four  
thousand four hundred, most if not all  
of whom crossed the isthmus from the  
United States. This immigration has

been an immense source of profit to the  
poor and miserable population of this  
country. Admitting that each individ-  
ual spend \$50 which is the very lowest  
figure while on the isthmus, the enor-  
mous sum of \$300,000 has been distrib-  
uted through the various channels of  
trade. The general government altho'  
not remarkable for enterprise or liber-  
ality has just foresight enough to see  
some of the benefits that must accrue  
from a free policy; and in spite of much  
opposition, a law was passed throwing  
open all the ports of New Genada to  
free trade. This law comes into effect  
on the 1st of January next.

### RURAL LIFE.

This primeval employment of man  
is the most healthful of all occupations;  
healthful for the body, the mind, and the  
soul. What other pursuit by which  
men obtain honest bread affords such  
vigorous training for the physical pow-  
ers, such various and extensive ranges  
of mental exercises?

And where may the moral nature of  
man be preserved unsullied from vice,  
and grow and expand more than amid  
rural scenes and beneath the purest air  
of heaven?

The farmers life is not scratch, scratch  
with the pen—rap, rap, with the ham-  
mer—nor an everlasting unpacking and  
repacking of the product of another's  
labor. He walks forth and under the  
open sky, his broad acres spread out  
beneath his feet; the blue concave, sun-  
lit or star-lit, or shrouded in clouds, is  
still above him. Health claims him as  
her favorite child, and the glorious sun  
loves to kiss a cheek, that is not ashamed  
to wear the ruddy imprint of such af-  
fection. Nature's own inimitable mu-  
sic of babbling brooks, birds, breezes,  
or rustling foliage, enters his ear on its  
glad mission to his heart. He listens to  
instructive voices, continually speaking  
from the universe around him. His  
eye gathers truth from unwritten pages  
of wisdom, everywhere open before  
him. Each day, each month, season  
after season, year after year, these  
teachings are given to him, infinite in  
variety and endless in extent.

When, toward the close of a sultry  
day, the summer's blessing comes pour-  
ing down, and as, in the beautiful poe-  
try of the sacred volume, "the trees of  
the field clap their hands," and "the val-  
leys covered with corn shout for joy,"  
the farmer, retiring from his labors to  
the friendly shelter of his cottage roof,  
improves his leisure hours with the  
treasures of written wisdom. So, too,  
while his fields are sleeping beneath frost  
and snow, what profession affords more  
available opportunities for self-culture?  
Where was the lyric poetry composed  
that makes Scotland prouder of her  
Burns than of all her ancient race of  
warlike kings? Was it not between  
the handles of the Mossieil plough?

Of all the employments that busy  
men in this present state of existence,  
the cultivation of the earth is distin-  
guished as affording the best opportu-  
nities for an extended range of mental  
discipline, for social, rural, and relig-  
ious improvement!

And now last of all, agriculture shall  
put forth her highest claim. Of all men  
the farmer alone walks in the path  
where God himself took the created  
image by the hand and led the way "to  
dress and to keep" his garden—the  
earth! Confiding in God, the husband-  
man ploughs his fruitful fields, while  
the birds of spring are singing praises  
around him. Buoyant with hope, he  
scatters the seed upon the ground and  
gratefully receives the early and the  
latter rain, coming down from Heaven  
to give the increase. And never did  
rational man yet apply the sickle to the  
golden grain without some vague idea  
of gratitude to God, the Giver of har-  
vests!

Indeed, the husbandman's whole life,  
rightly viewed is a "walking with God."  
And though thousands may often think  
of this, and but a few, even in any small  
degree, appreciate it as they ought,  
nevertheless assertions claim to be true.

How barren a tree is he that lives  
and spreads and cumbers the ground,  
yet leaves no one seed, not one good  
work, to generate him! I know all  
cannot live alike, yet all may leave  
something answering their proportion,  
their kind.

## THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN.

No society is more profitable, because  
none more refining and provocation of  
virtue, than that of refined and sensible  
women. God enshrined peculiar good-  
ness in the form of woman, that her  
beauty might win, her gentle voice in-  
vite, and the desire of her favor per-  
suade men's sterner souls to leave the  
path of sinful strife, for the ways of  
pleasantness and peace. But when  
women falls from this blessed eminence,  
and sinks the guardian and the cherisher  
of pure and rational employments into  
the vain coquette, and flattered idolater  
of idol fashion, she is unworthy of an  
honorable man's love, or a sensible man's  
admiration. Beauty is then but at best  
"A pretty plaything."

### Dear deities.

We honor the chivalrous deference  
which is paid in our land to women.—  
It proves that our men know how to  
respect virtue and pure affection, and  
that our women are worthy of such re-  
spect. Yet women should be something  
more than mere women to win us to  
their society. To be our companions,  
they should be fitted to be our friends;  
to rule our hearts, they should be de-  
serving the approbation of our minds.  
There are many such, and that there  
are no more, is rather the fault of our  
own sex, than their own; and despite all  
the unmanly scandals that have been  
thrown upon them in prose and verse,  
they would rather share in the rational  
conversation of men of sense, than listen  
to the silly compliments of fools; and  
a man dishonors them as well as dis-  
graces himself, when he seeks their  
circle for idle past-time, and not for the  
improvement of his mind, and the ele-  
vation of his heart.

A WOMAN OF GOOD TASTE.—The  
following very happy and equally true  
sketch, is from the London Quar-  
terly:

"You see this lady turning a cold eye  
to the assurance of shopmen, and the  
recommendation of milliners. She  
cares not how original a pattern may  
be, if it be ugly, or how recent a shape  
if it be awkward. Whatever law fashion  
dictates, she follows laws of her own,  
and is never behind it. She wears very  
beautiful things which people gen-  
erally suppose to be brought from Par-  
is, or at least made by a French mill-  
ner, but which are so often bought and  
made up by her own hand. Not that  
her costume is either rich or new—on  
the contrary, she wears many a cheap  
dress, but it is always pretty, and may  
be an old one, but it is always good.—  
she deals in no gaudy confusion of col-  
ors; nor does she affect a studied sobri-  
ety; but she either refreshes you with a  
spirited contrast, or composes you with  
a judicious harmony. Not a scrap of  
tinsel or trumpery appears upon her.  
She has no faith in velvet bands, or gilt  
buttons, or twist cordings. She is  
quite aware, however, that the burnish  
is as important as the dress; all her in-  
ner borders and beadings are delicate  
and fresh, and should anything peep out  
which is not intended to be seen, it is  
quite as much so as that which is. Af-  
ter all, there is no great art in her fash-  
ions or in her materials. The secret  
simply consists in her knowing the  
three unities of her dress; her own  
station, her own age, and her own  
points! And no woman can dress well  
who does not. After this we need not  
say, that whoever is attracted by the  
costume, will not be disappointed in the  
wearer. She may not be accomplished,  
but we will answer for her being even  
tempered, well informed, thoroughly  
sensible, and a complete lady."

A BRIGHT and beautiful bird is  
Hope; it will come to us mid the dark-  
ness and sings the sweetest song when  
our spirits are saddest; and when the  
lone soul is weary, and longs to pass  
away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and  
tightens again the slender fibres of our  
hearts that grief has been tearing away.

## SIMILITUDES FROM THE VEG- ETABLE CLOVER.

The fragrant white clover thrives  
though trampled under foot: it furnish-  
es the bees with stores of pure honey  
without asking or receiving the credit  
of it.—Meekness and disinterestedness.

To cut off the top of the dock does no  
good, its root must be eradicated.—Sin  
is a dock-root.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom;  
but is so armed with spines that every  
body abhors it.—Beauty and bad tem-  
per.

The elder-bush produces delicate and  
fragrant blossoms; but the farmer ab-  
hors it, because if he gives it a foot it  
will take a rod.—Obtrusiveness.

If the grasshoppers eat the silk of  
the corn there will be no harvest.—Ir-  
religious principles in childhood.

Cranberries hide themselves beneath  
the moss; he who will find them must  
search for them.—Modest Worth.

The blossoms of the barberry blast  
the grain in the vicinity.—Bad Exam-  
ples.

Thistle seeds have wings.—Bad Prin-  
ciples.

The vine clinging to the elm acknowl-  
edges its weakness and at the same time  
makes itself strong.—Faith.

The morning-glory makes a fair show  
at sunrise, but withers as soon as it be-  
comes hot.—Excitement without prin-  
ciple.

A good word for a bad one is  
worth much and costs little.

Temperance ought to be practiced in  
as will as a drinking.

## THE NEW COALITION.

The Earnburners of New York met  
yesterday in Convention at Utica to  
nominate a State ticket; and there is  
to be a Convention of both wings at  
Syracuse to-morrow, to see if an ad-  
justment of differences between Hun-  
kers and Barnburners cannot be made  
so as to unite both factions in the sup-  
port of a common ticket.

The attempt to harmonise on grounds  
of principle was made at Rome not  
long since, and failed; but upon the  
ground of *The Spoils*, and distribution  
of them, it is likely a union will be ef-  
fected. A committee appointed by the  
Hunker Convention, which has already  
made its nominations, is authorized to  
withdraw the names of the persons nomi-  
nated for certain offices, provided the  
Barnburner Convention at Utica shall  
adopt as its nominees the remainder of  
the Hunker ticket. The two sections  
cannot agree about principle, but they  
are precisely alike in regard to a fond-  
ness for office, and go in upon shares.  
Such an open bargain, upon such gross  
and sordid considerations, never before  
graced the annals of political strife in  
this country.

There are three parties or fragments  
of parties combined in this coalition:—  
The Hunker, or Democratic proper, as  
it claims to be; the Barnburner or Free  
Soil party; and thirdly, the Abolition-  
ists. These latter boast and take much  
glory to themselves that they are the  
nucleus of the new organization; that  
they compelled the step which other-  
wise would not have been taken; that  
they have broken up the Democratic  
party, and some of them go so far as  
to intimate that their next triumph will  
be over the constitution and the Union.  
Before they can accomplish that, how-  
ever, they and their allies will have  
to march over a Whig Conservative  
Phalanx, not easy to be subdued, nor  
subject to intimidation.—American.

CIDER.—Here is a recipe worth to  
any farmer who makes, or family that  
uses cider, the price of our paper for a  
year: "Take a pint of pulverized char-  
coal and put it into a small bag, then  
put it in a barrel of cider, and the cider  
will never ferment—never contain any  
intoxicating quality, and the longer it  
is kept the more palatable it becomes."

AN ILLINOIS FARM.—There is a farm  
in this State which contains twenty-sev-  
en thousand acres. The proprietor of  
it the present season, raises 13,000  
acres of corn, 3000 of which is in one  
field. At 50 bushels per acre, this  
would give 650,000 bushels. Beat it  
who can.—Chicago Journal.

## SIMILITUDES FROM THE VEG- ETABLE CLOVER.

The fragrant white clover thrives  
though trampled under foot: it furnish-  
es the bees with stores of pure honey  
without asking or receiving the credit  
of it.—Meekness and disinterestedness.

To cut off the top of the dock does no  
good, its root must be eradicated.—Sin  
is a dock-root.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom;  
but is so armed with spines that every  
body abhors it.—Beauty and bad tem-  
per.

The elder-bush produces delicate and  
fragrant blossoms; but the farmer ab-  
hors it, because if he gives it a foot it  
will take a rod.—Obtrusiveness.

If the grasshoppers eat the silk of  
the corn there will be no harvest.—Ir-  
religious principles in childhood.